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ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS,
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BNOLME MEDIALLION VELVAT END BRUSSPLE CARPETS;
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CARPETS,
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Plain Cassimere Suits—Coat, Fants, and Vest to match.

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THE MARKET — CANTRELL has everything softable in the way of Boots and shoes expressly for the Sammer season, chesp. Ladier Guiters of tare beauty and duractify, gentleman's promunde Boots, very stylish and comfortable, and Boots and Shoes for the your people can always be obtained at CANTRELL'S, No. 519 Broadway. If E. F., who left Leeds, N. Y., Feb. 5, will make known his whereabouts to his friends, he may rest assured tast be will receive their cordial support and sympathy, as well as relieve them from the distractor which his mysterious disappearance has occasioned.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

At STRANS's FLAG EMPORIUM, No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-Office. HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at auc-

tion, at Dissinow's, 5th-av., corner of 9th at., at 4 o'clock. A large catalogue. Positive sale EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES. The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agents scante.

Office, No. 510 Br. adway, opposite St. Nicustas Hotel.

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION. Nos. 260 Greenwish-st. and 89 Murray st., Now York. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest

article for Pressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, my it. Seld by Droggista. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, with all improvements—Hemmi Tucker, Binder, Gauge, &c. Agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS (Palmer's), the most perfect useful and approved: Hanns of superior excellence; Fast for limbs shortened by hip disease and other causes; unique, useful and comely. Dr. E. D. Hurson, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N.Y. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accorate timekeepers in the world. SPERKY & Co. No. 407 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barday-at Sold and applied at BATCHERLOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIFFRENCE
And a positive and specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder,
Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c., &c.
See advertisement in another commn. Cut it out, and send for
the Medicine at once.

Bewar- of Counterfeits. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cerder, &c., 505 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribunc

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion most be admentioated by the bane and address of the writer—not increasily for publication, but as a gazanty for his good fath.

We cannot underrake to return rejected Communications.

All business inters for the office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New York.

For Our Soldiers.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE will gually send a dozen copies of their Daily and as many of their Weekly issue regularly, free, to the Colonel o each and every regiment engaged in the War for the Union who will instruct his Adjutant to notify us from time to time how to forward them to his address, and who will allow them to be distributed among his men for perusal when off duty. Please address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Southern Congress has adjourned, to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July.

The frigate St. George, arrived at Halifax last evening, having on board Prince Alfred.

It seems that North Carolina positively secoded on Monday. A dispatch from Raleigh to Rich-

The Government has been biring and paying for its own property in Washington, through the questionable ingenuity of a Medical board, who

The Secretary of War has addressed a circular to the Governors of the Northern States, making certain suggestions concerning the age, character, and qualifications of the officers they commission in the volunteer service.

The Minister from Chili yesterday presented his credentials and was received by the Secretary of State. In his speech the Minister, on behalf of his Government, expressed the most cordial sympathy with the United States.

The telegraph matter seized at the various offices has been taken in part to Washington. It is understood that several arrests are soon to be made, unless the guilty parties, stricken with a sudden dread, take a basty departure.

On Monday night Henry Winter Davis formally accepted the nomination for Congress from the IVth Congressional District of Maryland, His speech was devoted mainly to a defense of his past course. A sketch of it will be found in this morning's issue.

Seven large boxes of papers belonging to R. E. Lee, late of the United States Army, but now an officer in the rebel camp, were yesterday seized here by the Deputy United States Marshal. It is believed that the papers contain information which will be of value to the Government, and an examination will at once be

The ceremony of raising a flag over the General Post-Office at Washington, was performed yesterday at noon. An immense crowd attended, and the enthusiasm was of the wildest character. President Lincoln raised the flag, and made a few remarks. Short addresses were also made by Secretaries Seward, Blair, and Smith.

Senator Mason of Virginia has written for publication a letter, which appears in our columns this morning. This letter is only interesting because it states in the boldest manner the intention lucking in the minds of the Virginia rebels generally. Senator Mason distinctly says that if any man proposes to vote against the Virginia ordinance of Secession, he must leave the State. If any man is not prepared to vote in favor of Secession, he must stay at home. This is plainly stated. The Virginia idea of a

be received.

In the Kentucky Legislature, the House has concurred in the Senate amendment requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The resolution declaring that Gov. Magoffin's proclamation contains the true statement of the position of Kentucky was rejected.

There was a riotous excitement yesterday at St. Joseph, Missouri. A United States flag was raised over the Post-Office. A crowd soon collected, cut down the pole and removed the flag. They then hoisted the State flag, but this was taken down by order of the ringleader. The mob then visited another point and compelled the Stars and Stripes to be taken in. No other act of violence was accomplished.

The election to-day in Virginia will, of course, be a mere farce. The people are forbidden to vote on one side of the question, and the soldiers are commanded to vote according to the orders of their chiefs. Lest some military exigency should prevent their voting to-day they threw their ballots on Tuesday. In Alexandria the vote as reported stood thus-133 in favor of Secession, 2 against it, 4 not voting. It is not stated what punishment will be inflicted on those who voted contrary to general orders. Under the circumstances there will be very little betting on the result of this election.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The tone of our dispatches from Washington is not actively belligerent. It is stated more distinctly and authoritatively than before that it is not the intention of the Government to make any important forward movement by land into the South for some time yet. A demonstration against batteries in the vicinity of Sewall's Point is looked for by many, and some lively work may be expected in that quarter. From Fort Packens the Government is hourly expecting news if the commencement of hostilities, but the opinion of all military men is that the Rebels will be outflanked by land. At Harper's Ferry, according to the latest and most trustworthy information, there are but 4,000 troops. They are badly armed, badly clothed, not properly provisioned, and by no means a formidable body. It is not thought that they will feel inclined to make any movement forward at present. It is said that there is certainly a large body of troops at Grafton, Va., for the purpose of intimidating the Union men to-day, and of keeping them from voting against Secession. It is also stated that a majority of the Secession troops within 50 miles of Washington refused to take the oath of hostility to the United States. One of Cadwaliader's regiments has occupied Federal Hill in Baltimore. The steamer Whelden has put 100 men and a large quantity of military stores into Fort McHenry, Sixteen steamers are now off Fortress Monroe, During the recent engagement with the battery at Sewall's Point it is said that the Monticello received several shots, damaging her hull. It is also said-though this is: not confirmed-that six men were killed. Another regiment of Massachusetts troops reached Fortress Monroe on Tuesday; there are now 5,000 soldiers in that garrison. Three 32-pounders arrived at Cairo last evening, and the work of forthying the place goes on vigorously. Gen. Pillow's proclamation forbidding vessels to pass Memphis toward the North took effect on Tuesday. It is said that great excitement exists at Memphis and other places, and that Secessionist troops are tending toward Jackson, Tennessee, where Southern forces are concentrating in large numbers.

MAKING HISTORY.

Whatever may be the result of our present struggle, the future historian will have to record these facts:

1. That no rebellion was ever before inaugurated wherein the conspirators could not even pretend that one of them had been damaged in person or estate by the Government they sought to overthrow.

2. That there was never before a rebellion whereof the main impulse was devotion to Human Slavery. Men have conspired and rebelled for every kind of liberty but the liberty of enslaving their fellow men.

3. That never before did a strong Government allow a rebellion to proceed for months in a career of stealing money, arms, munitions, arsenals, armories, &c., proceeding from investing to bombarding its most important fortresses, nd usurping the collection of revenue over onethird of its country, before raising a regiment or firing a gun in defense of its rights.

4. That never before did Twenty Millions of People, so long absorbed in the arts of Peace that they had almost forgotten that of War, spring to arms with so general an alacrity, so hearty an enthusiasm, as did those of our patriot States upon receiving news of the capture of Sumter and the President's Proclamation there-

5. That never till now was a Government embarrassed, perplexed, by the duty of accepting ome and rejecting other of the regiments raised, equipped and tendered for its defense, eager to serve on its own terms till the end of the

6. That no Administration succeeding to an empty Treasury, an inadequate Revenue, a demoralized Public Service-demoralized through treason and robbery perpetrated by the late Cabinet Ministers-never till now found the People pressing Millions after Millions of Dollars upon it, on its own terms, and insisting that it should take enough and never borrow trouble

with regard to its Finances. -So much at least is secure. Whatever may hap, this cannot be gainsayed, And now, if the Republic is allowed to go down, it will not be the fault of the People.

It is not improper once more to remind the Government that in looking for the right men for the right places in the distribution of military trusts, they will find one peculiarly fitted by nature and education for such duties in Col. FREMONT. We know him too well to doubt that he would be here with the utmost alacrity and at any sacrifice at the first intimation that his country needed his services. A private letter from London which has been kindly shown us. says: "Col Fremont has been in three times to day, and said once, 'There is nothing I should " · like better than a fine regiment of active men " to stand under the American flag at Rich-" 'mond and Norfolk, and if necessary, march popular election is a simple one, at least—the " 'to New-Orleans.' Ask if it would not be

votes must all be on one side, and no others will "well to let Frement's friends know this." Col. under them, and from any presumed virtue Fremont's friends are so many, that we think this a good way to let them all know precisely how he is feeling in relation to this rebellion.

THE HERALD'S SYMPATHIES. The sympathics of The Herald are largely ex-

ercised. About two months ago, that paper, on a Monday morning, was violently Secession, with a handsome set of Secession flags, specially ordered for that establishment, and duly paid for, ready to be given to the breeze when New-York declared her independence of the Union, as it was considently expected by a certain set of men she would do on the reception of the news of the capture of Fort Sumter. But in the course of the day that intelligence was confirmed, Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation was read and digested, New-York concluded to preserve her independence of traitors and her loyalty together, and the next morning, Tuesday, The New-York Herald appeared a violent Union paper, which had been predicting and praying all along for precisely what had occurred; the stars and stripes, borrowed of an obliging neighbor, were speedily run out of the window to appease a somewhat hungry and impatient giant outside "who smelt "the blood" of a trembling traiter within, and to this day the handsome set of Secession flags have never been taken out of their folds in some safe hiding-place in The Herald office.

Now, to ordinary minds the Monday morning's and the Tuesday morning's Herald of the date we aliude to, indicated, if not a change of heart, at least a change of mind in the proprietor of that journal. There was some anxiety about that time, so confident had been the boasts of The Journal of Commerce, The Herald, the Mayor and other Northern persons of Southern proclivities, that New-York would go with the South; but a friend of ours, who happened to be in Virginia that week, late on Wednesday evening, got hold of The Herald of Tuesday morning, and glancing at the editorial column-one glance was enough-he rushed to his wife's room, and shouted-no, whispered, a sort of stage whisper -" New-York is sa'e!" But if he whispered with gratification, he roared with laughter when he sat down deliberately to read The Herald's ground and lofty tumblings. It was very clear that whatever else was in danger, New-York was very safe indeed for the Constitution and the

But the remembrance of those days draws largely upon the sympathics of The Herald for anybody who really has changed, who ought to have changed, or who is called upon to say he has changed, though without changing, his opinion. It has been expressing much commiscration for this journal lately, on the ground that we held to one opinion on public affairs six months ago, and that we now hold to another. We beg it to share its tears. It is true we were, early last Winter, under the circumstances then existing, disposed to kick a pestilent and noisy fellow into the street and let him run; on further reflection, and considering his powers of mischief, we now think it better to take him to the lock-up, stop his rum, feed him on bread and water, lick him into good behavior, and make a decent man of him. We think, in short, as a number of gen tlemen down Masau street concluded, one pleasant Monday, about somebody else-The Herald will remember when and who-that a little coercion will be good for him, and we don't at all mind confessing to a change of opinion on that

In another direction, also, the sympathics of our neighbor, whom misfortune has made tender-hearted, are called into action. He is eloquent lately on the freedom of the press-as great as he has always been in past times on independent and fearless journalism-and he does not relish a hint of ours that the Grand Jury or the District-Attorney might be called upon to administer the law to a pestilent sheet, which is attempting to sow discord and treason among the people. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous "kind," and The Herald may well ask if the officers of the law begin in one office bow long will it be before they are in another ? It begins to dread lest the distinction between the liberty of the press and license of the press shall be found to have an extended signification, and that newspapers that openly or insidiously advocate treason e no more to be tolerated in times of war, on the plea of a free press, than obscene books or journals are at any time. Liberty has its limits, and outraged communities sometimes demand, in tones not to be mistaken, that the legal remedy

shall be delayed no longer. ENGLAND. Even the wisest people sometimes do the foolishest things, and not even her Majesty's Privy Councils and Cabinet Ministers are an exception to the rule. Either Lord John Russell must recall the declaration he is reported to have made as to recognizing the belligerent right of the insurrectionists in this country, and the letters of marque issued by a notorious traiter of Mississippi, or else the proclamation of neutrality about to be issued by her Majesty's Privy Council is an absurdity. If Great Britain means to stand neutral in the contest which has just commenced in this country, she has nothing to do but recognize the fact that an insurrection is in progress here with which she is not disposed to meddle We certainly ask nothing else of her, for we stand in no need of her assistance, and are quite ready even to do without her sympathy if she can afford to refrain from extending it to a nation whose ruin and subjugation are attempted by the propagandists of chattel Slavery. But if she takes that position we shall ask her to keep it, and shall pro test as emphatically and practically as the moment shall require against her extending aid and comfort to our insurgent citizens, by giving them any recognition whatever, either belligerent or otherwise. It seems hardly possible, however, that the British Government can make any such blunder. The probability is that Lord John has run a little before he was sent-a not unusual thing with him. Sydney Smith said of his Lordship that he would take command of the Channel fleet at any time at an hour's notice. A diffidence in his own powers, and the deliberate and thoughtful judgment which belongs to that quality of the mind, are not among the weaknesses of Lord John Russell. It is he, probably, and not the Privy Council, who will have to correct a

Nor would the conclusion he is said to have reached be hardly less dangerous than hasty. Mr. Jeff. Davis's letters of marque will-if this Government does its duty, and that we cannot doubt-be as little respected as a forged note at a bank counter. Whoever shall be found sailing

hasty conclusion.

therein shall stop and confiscate the property of peaceful traders on the high seas, will, when caught, make speedy expiation of their error at the yard-arm of their own vessels. A short shrift and a strong rope will be all the mercy that can be afforded to such pirates. Nor will there be any delay to inquire their nationality. If the pretended letters of marque find customers in London or Liverpool, those who take them do so at their own peril, whatever recognition the English Government may give to the presumed belligerent right of the insurgents. Our cruisers will reeve a halyard at the yard-arm of an Englishman, if detected in piracy, for the hanging of all the felons on board quite as readily as

As we said just now, we ask no aid of En-

aland, for we are quite able to enforce our own

on the vessels of our own nation.

aws and suppress, unaided, any insurrection that has arisen or is likely to arise within our borders. It is nevertheless to be hoped that England will take time for reflection, and will await, before she commits herself by any positive action, the arrival of our new Minister. It is very clear that at this moment she does not understand the position of affairs in this country, and a month may serve to enlighten her, as it has so many among our own people. It is not many weeks since here at home the people were divided into two parties-those who believed that the States were about to separate into two Confederacies, and those who refused to believe that anything of moment had bappened, or was going to happen, but that we had got into an unusual political excitement which "ninety days" would make an end of. Like raw recruits in a first battle, the difficulty was, not that we were not all brave enough, but it was impossible to tell how the fight would go for nobody knew if he could trust his neighbor. The first gun settled that question. We know where we are now, and ever was there a more united people who comprehend precisely where they stand, precisely what they have to do, and precisely how they mean to do it. It is not strange that England was not wiser a fortnight ago than we were three weeks earlier, and it will be wise and fortunate for all parties if she shall avoid precipitate action and give herself time enough to learn the changed condition of affairs in this country. She will soon come to understand that the proposed neutrality is as ungracious and insulting an act on her part, as it would have been on ours had Congress proposed a similar measure at the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion.

It is partly the misapprehension of the state of things here, and partly her anxiety in regard to Cotton that suggests to England the proclamation of neutrality. She will make as great a mistake in the one case as in the other. These Southern insurgents will, without doubt, be greatly encouraged by a proposal of British neurality, for it cenfirms them in the mistaken noion on which this revolt is based that the world at their feet for Cotton. The position of Eneland then only makes our task of suppressing the insurrection more difficult and more protracted, and will compel us to resort to measares which otherwise might have been spared. It may, perhaps, be necessary now as a conse quence of the renewed encouragement England will have given the South by this confirmation of the notion that she will do anything for the sake of Cotton, to stop the supply of that staple going forward at all, and stifle the South by throwing back upon her what Manchester will starve for not having. Should this happen, the people of England, who, we think, will come to a right adgment presently, may thank the thoughtless precipitation of Lord John Russell and the baste of the Privy Council. It will be well for all parties if no worse comes of it, for a war between this country and England, which might readily grow out of it, and which we are in a condition to accept-for a war or two, more or less, would make very little difference to us now -would be the signal for universal warfare. Where blows are thick, France is not likely to stand idle, even if she were not invited to enter the lists: and in any case she will hardly forget either her ancient enmities or her ancient friend-

TEXAN PAITH.

When the traitor Twiggs betrayed his comconor left to stipulate for the safe passage of the the Federal troops beyond the limits of the State. The Texau Commissioners "solemply "and formally agreed" to this, granting to the troops their arms, clothing, artillery, provisions, tents, and everything necessary for their comfortable movement and preparation for attack or defense. These stipulations were, at the outset, faithfully observed, but when it was seen that the United States troops, both officers and men, were faithful to their oaths and their flag, and that all attempts to seduce them from their allegiance were useless, then orders were issued for the arrest of the few that remained, mere, it would seem, from a desire to annoy and to use little brief authority than with any hope of benefit to the State. On the 23d of April, Col. C. A. Waite, of the United States Army, while on duty at San Antonio, was waited upon by a Capt. Wilcox, who desired his attendance at the office of a Major Maclip. "For what purpose?" asked the Colonel. "As a prisoner of war!" said the other. "And who," asked Col. Waite, " is Major Maclin?" The reply was that he was an officer of the Confederate States. Recognizing no such authority, Col. Waite declined the summons, whereupon Capt. Wilcox presently called in a company of thirty-six riflemen, to which the Colonel yielded, protesting against the arrest of himself and the officers under his command as a gross and unwarranted act of usurpation. They were all taken before Major Maclin,

where the following conversation ensued:

"Major Machin said: "Col. Weste, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as pationers of war." By what authority, Sir !" "That is my besness, Sir, not yours, 'responded Major Machin. 'But,' said Col. Waite, 'I should like to know by what pewer I am deplived of my personal rights!" I have the power from the I resident of the Confederate States,' answered Major Machin. 'Such authority I do not know, nor small I obey it,' said Col. Waite. 'Have I, or my officers, commisted any officense! Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Traas! Mure than trut, is there not an agreement with the I cause Commissioners generateding to the non-and officers, my entire commissioners generated the state of where the following conversation ensued:

obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future ' ' I have here, Sir.' replied Major Maclin. 'Paroles,' ham,'eg a manuscript to Col. Watte, 'which the officers are at liberty to Savail themselves of ' Matte. 'Such a paper I one of these we then used by Col. Watte. 'Such a paper I shall not sign,' said Col. Watte. 'Such a paper I shall not sign,' said Col. Watte. I such a paper I shall not sign,' said Col. Watte. I such a paper I was a such a

the Texan official, insulting talk, which was continued a second day, the officers yielded to the necessity, under protest, of giving their parole, To remain as prisoners was to trust to the mercy of a semi-barbarous rabble, as ignorant as Indians of the rights belonging to prisouers, and to authorities regardless of any promise positive or implied. Indeed the very fact of their present condition was an evidence that they were in the hands of a people who disregarded treaties, and held engagements, however solema, as nought. The outrage is only another proof among many that are accumulating daily that in the contest on which we have entered with the South we are to encounter a people as treacherous as savages, and as cruel as they are treacherous. All the defects of character which belong naturally to men corrupted by association with Slavery and slaves are brought out and intensified by hatred of a more prosperous people, whom they hope to ruin and then rule; and the gnorance and brutality which especially characterize the population of the South, both in town and country, are baving full swing in the license which their rulers are obliged to give them. This causeless insurrection of nine States is an evidence of bow much reliance may be placed upon them in times of peace; they are still less to be trusted in time of war.

It has been reported that several of the regi-

ments which have been mustered into the ser-

vice in this city, and which, under the auspices of the Union Defense Committee, have been drawing rations, are really not full, but have been made to appear so by fictitious muster-rolls, and by making the same men do duty over and over again when mustered in by companies by the inspecting officer; men are also believed to have been lent from one regiment to another for this purpose. Thus, it is said, that bodies consisting of only 300 or 400 men have been drawing daily rations for 800, to the great loss of the treasury, and the profit of somebody. In order to test the truth of these ramors, orders were issued on Tuesday morning for a simultaneous assembling at noon, yesterday, of every regiment, now claiming to be o ganized in the city, in order that, by actual inspection of the whole of them at the same time, it might be determined how far the numbers claimed to be in the ranks were ready there. But, strange to say, this order was countermanded by an advertisement sent to the papers at a late hour on Tues day night, postponing this general moster until Saturday afternoon. We understand that this new arrangement was made without the knowledge or consent of many of the most prominent members of the Committee. The reason of this peculiar change of course we can not conjecture; but we can assure the Committee that they are acting under very grave responsibilities. They certainly ought not to be imposed upon by any dishonest devices of those who may make the present great crisis an occasion for robbing the public. We trust the rumors in question may prove to be altogether unfounded; but they are not to be put to rest by postponing an examination into their truth ar falsehood.

-The duty of the Committee is to equip and send forward regiments already mustered into the service of the United States; and when all those have been duly attended to, it will be time to provide for regiments yet in process of

is engaged in this city in organizing a brigade for the war. Col. D Utassy's Garibaldi Guards. one of the best corps yet enlisted here, is to form a part of it. Col. Asboth greatly distinguished himself in the Hungarian war of independence, where he rendered the most important services as a military engineer, and had great experience in out-post fighting and siege operations. As Kossuth said in a letter testifying to Asboth's part in that most memorable war: Without any previous preparations he succeeded in one night in building a bridge across the river Gran, which led our army of 40,000 men to the glorious battle of Nagy Sarlo which humbled Austria to the dust, and drove it from despair into the arms of the Russian "Czar." This, we may add, is only one of many achievements in which Col. Asboth had a

-The brigade which he is organizing will b specially intended for outpost and pioneer duty, for bridge building and work of that description. Such a force will be indispensable.

Further Rioting in Newfoundland.

but were quelled by the troops without less of blood.

The British frigate Nile, Admiral Milne, arrived here on Tuesday.

arrived here this evening.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.
The express coach passed at 8 p. m. yesterday, wit Denver dates of the 18th.

Presbyterian General Assembly. Syracusz, Wednesday, May 22, 1861. The Assembly has heard to-day warm-hearted addresses from the Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts delegates, and continued the discussion, in excellent spirit, of the new plan of Home Missions.

MISS HINCKLEY'S CONCERT .- Miss Hinckley will this evening give her first and only concert in Brooklyn, at the Athenaum. She will have the assistance of several well-known artists, among them, Sig. Brignoli and Herr Doebler, the violinist,

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE N. Y. DAILY NEWS.-A sub scription list for The N. Y. Duily Nesse has, we understand, been taken in charge by a number of prominent gustamen of this city. The N. Y. Duily Nesse has been and now is in the block blocth a kind of bescon-light in defense of Bouthern rights.

THE SEWALL'S POINT AFFAIR

Finally, after much angry, and, on the part of INTIMIDATION OF UNION MEN. The Sanitary Condition of the Troops.

We learn with great pleasure that Col. ASBOTH

Picrov, N. S., Wednesday, May 22, 1861. Further riots have occurred at Harbor Grace, N. F.

Some prisoners were taken. Arrival of Frigutes Nile and St.

George. HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

The frigate St. George, with Prince Alfred on board

Denver dates of the 18th.

A practicable route for the Overland Mail has been found directly west from this city. Steps will be immediately taken for the opening of the road.

The yield of gold is rapidly increasing as Spring advances and water becomes more abundant.

One and one-fourth cords of quartz from the Missouri lead yielded \$658. It was heretofore considered

The following extract is from N. O. True Delta of

THE WAS FOR THE UNION.

SIMILAR OPERATIONS PROBABLE

AFFAIRS IN VIRATINIA. THE REBELS ARE WAITING FOR AN ATTACK.

PROBABILITY OF THEIR SPOILING.

The Vote on the Secession Ordinance.

Expected Attack on Fort Pickens.

THE VOLUMTEER FORCES.

The Plan of their Organization.

THE SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

THE SEWALL'S POINT AFFAIR. The Sewall's Point affair leads to the expectation

of the necessity for a movement against the batteries in that vicinity. Operations by water will be supported by troops on land. It is thought that there will be the first battle. Members of Congress, wishing to be spectators, have procured appointments with Gen. Butler's aid, and leave toward the end of the week. The policy of attacking the batteries is the same as that respecting Fort Pickens, defensive rather than aggressive-a crushing of the

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY-THE SECRE-SION QUESTION.

cockatrice.

A gentleman, high in the confidence of the Virginia patriots, arrived here from Wheeling, through Harper's Ferry, to-day. He reports 4,000 troops there, badly armed, equipped, provisioned, and not

He says North-Western Virginia will form State, embracing sixty counties, in which the Union feeling is nearly unanimous. Secession will probably be carried by from 20,000 to 30,000.

There is no probability that the Secessionists will invade from Harper's Ferry until a forward movement is made by Government. The Virginians greatly desire to pretend to assume the defensive. If this be true, they will wait a good while. I have it from the very highest source that the conclusion arrived at by all military authorities is, that no decided advance movement by land should be made for weeks, perhaps months to come. The impatience of the country must be restrained until the arrival of the proper ime for the commencement of operations. As telegraphed yesterday, Genaral Scott means, when he begins, to make a clean sweep, and retrace no step. He will bide his time, but when he marches, the whole South will know and feel it.

PRIVATEERING.

The dispatch in this morning's Herald, double leaded and italicized, is too old news to seek the speed of the telegraph. Our assent to the doc-trines of the Paris Conference of 1856 was given before the question of blockade was at all practical. This furnishes the best refutation to The Herald's attempt to cool Northern arder by representing our relations with Great Britain as be-

ing delicate and critical on this question. THE VOTE ON SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

diers voted for Secession yesterday, Gen. Lee having issued orders as "precautionary" against election fears, and that "military exigencies" might prevent them from voting on Thursday. In Alexandria the vote stood 133 in favor against, and 4 refusing to vote. The vote was followed by a ratification meeting last night, whereat professed Union men urged unanimous secession as a peace measure to prevent Govern ment troops from filling the State.

The Star has positive information that a majority of the Secession troops within fifty miles of Washington refused to take the oath of hostility to the United States. So did a large fraction of the Harper's Ferry troops,

Joseph Archer, a Secessionist and hardware dealer of Petersburg, Va., a member of the Home Guard there, passed through the city on Monday for New-York to purchase goods. James Asher, also of Petersburg, of the firm of John Asher & Co., and hardware and cutlery dealer, passed through here on Saturday last for New-York, thence he will sail for Europe. He admitted that his business was to purchase arms, endeavoring, if possible, to get then through New-York. He bad in his possession a passport from the British Consul as a British subject. He is known to have voted for the Secession candidate for the Convention.

THE SEIZURE OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. Col. James Cameron, under whose direction

the recent seizure of telegraphic dispatches was made, brother of the Secretary, has arrived, bringing a portion of the matter seized. At the proper time, arrests will be made of the parties implicated. THE UNION IN BALTIMORE.

The overthrow of J. Morrison Harris of Baltimore for Congress, and nomination of Ms. Leary, was because the former opposed the position of the Government, and the latter was for the Union under all circumstances.

FORT PICKENS. Government is hourly in anticipation of dispatches from Fort Pickens announcing the comnencement of hostilities. Naval officers here express the firm belief that the rebels will be outflanked by the land force.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Members of the Pennsylvania regiments indignantly deny that their commanding officers are negligent, or any way responsible for the many hardships they have endured, as insinuated in a dispatch to a New-York paper.

THE UTAH ARMY. The withdrawal of the Utah army is probable, before long. Mr. Alvord, Superintendent of the Overland Mail here, says he will throw up him